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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants,

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c. &c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. X.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

London. Published by John & Arthur Arch. *Cornhill:*
Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, & Green *Paternoster Row:*

and C. Loddiges & Sons, *Hackney.*
1824.

Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

Arnica crenata.

G.C. Del.

No. 901.

ARNICA CRENATA.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* *Order.* *SUPERFLUA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is described by Thunberg, Prodromus 154. The flower stems are scarcely six inches in height, and with us it blossoms in the early part of the spring. It is a very pretty little plant, requires the greenhouse, and may be increased slowly by dividing the roots. The soil should be sandy peat and loam.

Erica pendula.

T. Boys. del.t

G.L. sc.

No. 902.

ERICA PENDULA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* *Order.* *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it is said to have been introduced about the year 1791. It is a low bushy kind, and flowers at an early age, and in great profusion, during the months of June and July, sometimes later. It requires the usual greenhouse protection, and may be readily increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

T. Boys. del.

Justicia coccinea.

Cd. sc.

No. 903.

JUSTICIA COCCINEA.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

* * * * * * * *

This is a native of South America, and was introduced in 1770. We learn from Aublet that it is found in the island of Cayenne, in moist situations near mountain brooks, and that it flowers there in October. With us it bloomed in June. It must be kept constantly in the stove, and may be increased by cuttings easily. The soil should be rich loam. The flowers are very shewy.

"*Every flower, as it flourishes gay in its beauty, and breathes forth the sweetest perfume, invites us to the love and admiration* of its Author, since all *that is ornamental* and noble in His works He has produced for man, and likewise therefore for us. Each bird that sings, each stream that murmurs, excites us to the praise of the Framer of all, or chides our ingratitude!"

No. 904.

T. Boys. del.

Conanthera bifolia.

No. 904.

CONANTHERA BIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Chili, growing on mountains. It was introduced about two years since, by our excellent friend General Paroissien, and flowers with us in June. The blossoms have much the appearance of a Solanum, and are very beautiful. The stems are a little less than a foot in height. The leaves are small and narrow; they decay before the flowers expand. The bulbs are the size of a small Crocus; they are eaten by the inhabitants. It requires the greenhouse, and seems to increase slowly. The soil should be sandy peat.

There cannot be a doubt of this being the species figured in the Flora Peruviana, as it agrees most perfectly. We should suspect the one which our worthy friend Dr. Sims has lately given, to be distinct, it having more leaves, larger petals not reflexed, and wanting the spots.

Canna iridiflora.

No. 905.

CANNA IRIDIFLORA.

Class. *MONANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This superb plant is a native of Peru, and was originally raised from seeds found upon an old dried specimen by Mr. Lambert, who gave it the Horticultural Society, through whose liberality we received it last year. It flowered in the month of May, and is unrivalled in beauty in this Genus. The stem was about six feet in height.

It must be preserved in the stove, and increases by offsets from the root: the soil should be light and rich, and the pot rather large.

Ceropegia africana.

No. 906.

CEROPEGIA AFRICANA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and lately introduced. It is a curious climbing plant, having a tuberous root, and thick fleshy leaves: its flowers are singular and elegant in form: they continue during the summer months.

It requires a warm greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

T. Boys. del

Mahernia incisa.

No. 907.

MAHERNIA INCISA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* — *Order.* *PENTAGYNIA.*

* * * * * * * *

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1792. It is a very pretty little plant, not exceeding six or eight inches in height, and flowering almost perpetually. It thrives best in the greenhouse, where it should remain all the year.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

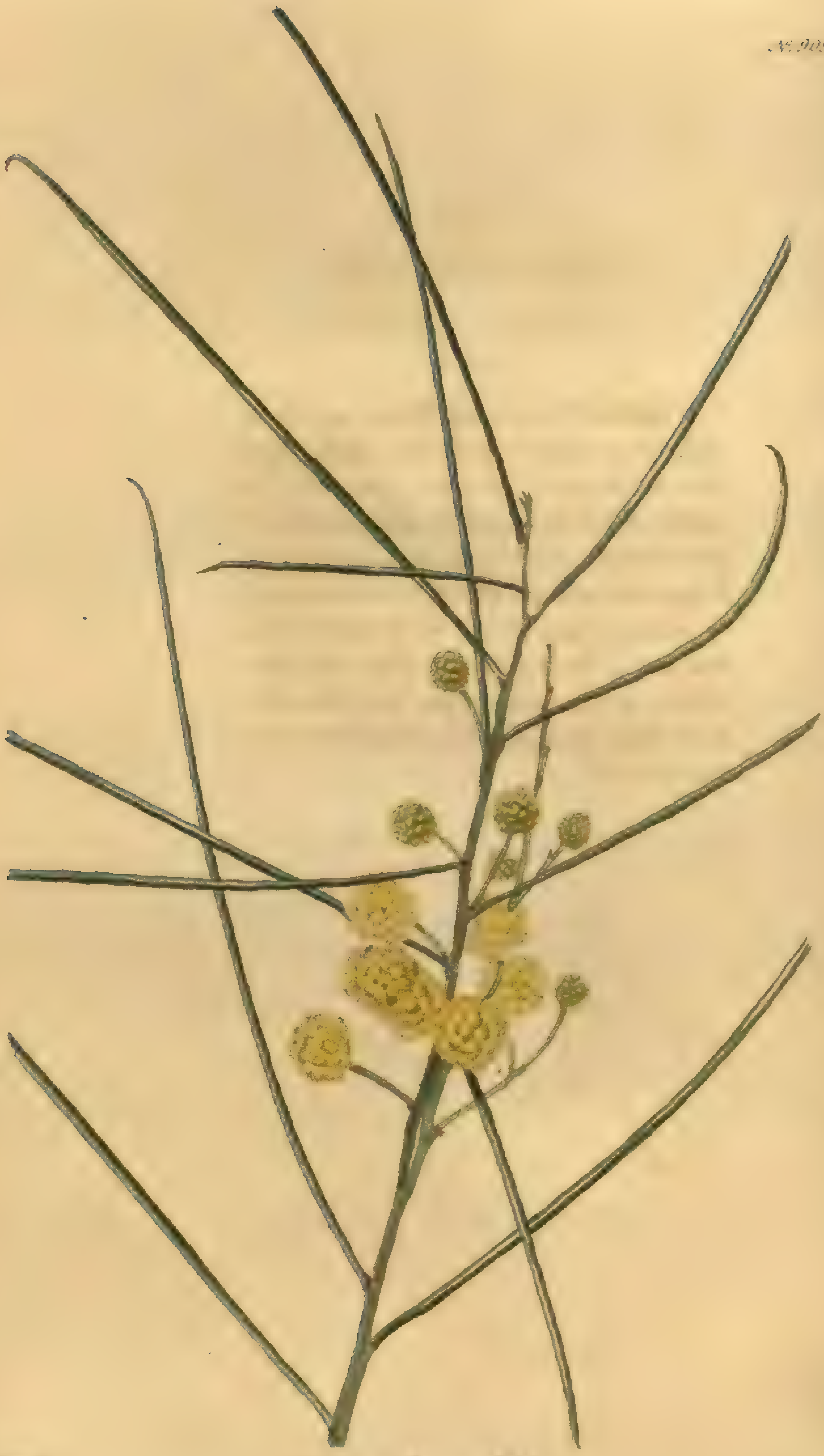
Rhododendron myrtifolium.

No. 908.

RHODODENDRON MYRTIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this plant some years since from seeds of *Rhododendron hirsutum*, produced from our plants. It appears to be a mule, between hirsutum and punctatum. It is evergreen, and grows to the height of two feet, flowering plentifully in May and June. It may be increased by layers, and should be planted in loam and peat soil, in a border, being perfectly hardy.



Acacia *calamifolia*

No. 909.

ACACIA CALAMIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONOECIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, introduced some years since: it flowers during most part of the year, but never very full. Its bright yellow blossoms are ornamental, and the whole plant is elegant in its appearance. It may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat. In winter it requires the protection of the greenhouse, and flourishes most when planted in the full ground of a conservatory.

C.Loddiges. del.t Pachysandra procumbens G.C. sc.

No. 910.

PACHYSANDRA PROCUMBENS.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*TETRANDRIA.*

....

This is from North America: it grows in shady rocky situations in the Alleghany mountains. The leaves remain during the winter, it being a kind of half shrubby plant. The flowers come out in March and April: they are curious, but not very shewy. The plant is perfectly hardy, and may be kept either in a pot or in the ground, in loam and peat soil. It increases sparingly by dividing its roots.

T Boys del

Veronica taurica.

No. 911.

VERONICA TAURICA.

Class. Order.
DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This is a native of Caucasus, lately introduced into this country: it is a dwarf kind, flowering in the months of June and July. It may be increased by separating the roots, should be planted in light loamy soil, and is perfectly hardy.

This plant possesses great beauty, and displays much of its Creator's skill. The contemplation of God in His works is instructive and delightful, but it can never lead us to that which His sacred word alone unfolds; it could not have taught us to call Him our Father and our Friend, nor directed us to seek that felicity which consists in His love, and devotedness to Him. It was reserved to our benign Saviour Himself to reveal these things clearly, and to bring life and immortality to light. Oh how invaluable then are His sacred oracles! How ought we to prize the words of Him who spake as never man spake!

Haemanthus multiflorus

No. 912.

HÆMANTHUS MULTIFLORUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

Native of Sierra Leone. It was introduced into this country in 1783, and is a very elegant plant, flowering at uncertain seasons. Our bulbs were received in 1822, since which time they have been flowering in succession. The stems are from one to two feet high, and the number of flowers on each is in proportion to the size and vigour of the root. They must be kept always in the stove, and rarely produce any increase. The soil should be sandy peat, mixed with light loam.

913

T. Boys del.

Arnica scorpioides

No. 913.

ARNICA SCORPIOIDES.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *SUPERFLUA.*

....

This is a native of Switzerland, Savoy, and Dauphiny. It was cultivated by Miller in 1759, and is a hardy herbaceous plant. The roots are twisted together, and are fancied to resemble a scorpion.

It flowers in the beginning of the summer, and may be kept in a small pot in light loam, and increased by separating the roots in the spring.

No. 914

T. Boys, del. Potentilla glabra. G.C.

No. 914.

POTENTILLA GLABRA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* *Order.* *POLYGYNIA.*

This beautiful little shrub is a native of Siberia: we received it two years since from our friend Mr. Busch, of St. Petersburgh, under the name of P. fruticosa alba. It evidently differs from the fruticosa, being perfectly smooth in all its parts: the young branches are pendulous, and the leaves undulated.

It is much slower also in its growth, and seems scarcely to increase excepting by seeds, which have not yet been produced here. The soil should be peat and loam.

Asphodelus creticus.

No. 915.

ASPHODELUS CRETICUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the island of Crete. We raised it from seeds received a few years since from our friend Mr. Retberg, of Florence. It is a hardy perennial plant, and flowers in the month of June. The spikes of blossoms will rise to two feet in height, if planted in the ground, but not more than half the size in a pot.

It may be increased by dividing the root, which may be done to advantage in the spring, and will thrive in any good garden soil.

I Boys, del.

Primula sinensis

No. 916.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This shewy plant was introduced lately by the Horticultural Society of London, from whom we received our specimen. It continues flowering in succession for several months, usually beginning in the spring. It is supposed to be of short duration, and is increased by seeds, which are perfected in this country. It should be kept in the greenhouse, and potted in rich loam and peat soil.

No. 917.

T. Boys. del

Erica viridiflora.

No. 917.

ERICA VIRIDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has been lately introduced. Its blossoms are produced during the summer months; they are of a singularly bright green colour, and being covered with a glossy varnish, have a very rich and beautiful appearance.

The plant requires the usual protection of an airy greenhouse: it should be potted in sandy peat earth, and may be increased with difficulty by cuttings.

Clematis angustifolia.

G.C. fecit.

No. 918.

CLEMATIS ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This is a herbaceous species: it grows to the height of three feet: the flowers are clear white, large, smooth within, and woolly on the outside. We raised this under the name of lasiantha, from seeds communicated by our highly esteemed friend Dr. Fischer, Director of the new Imperial Botanic Garden of St. Petersburg; an institution which under his able management, and supported by the munificence of the Emperor, bids fair to outvie similar establishments, in far less inhospitable climates. Our plant agrees exactly with the description angustifolia of Decandolle.

It is a native of Siberia round mount Argun, according to Pallas, and beyond the Baikal lake, according to Gmelin.

It is perfectly hardy, and will grow in any good garden soil. It may sometimes be increased by separating the roots, not having yet ripened its seeds in this country.

Mespilus acuminata.

No. 919.

MESPILUS ACUMINATA.

Class. ICOSANDRIA. Order. PENTAGYNIA.

....

A native of Napal: we raised it from seeds in 1820, and have cultivated it in the open ground ever since, finding it perfectly hardy. It has grown to a strong branching shrub five or six feet high. Considerable pains have been taken by botanists to remodel this genus and those related to it, but though much talent has been evinced, the results are not so satisfactory yet as could be wished: we have therefore retained it as a Mespilus, which genus is at least practically distinguished from the others of this family.

It may be increased by seeds, which seem likely to ripen here, or by budding upon the white thorn stock.

J. Boys. del.   Lachenalia bifolia   G.C. sc.

No. 920.

LACHENALIA BIFOLIA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a pleasing plant: it is from the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced several years since, but, as often happens among the African bulbs, has been lost for a considerable time, and lately roots have been sent over anew.

The flowers appear in May: they have a very delicate smell, and continue long in perfection. It increases sparingly by offsets: they should be potted in sandy loam, and must be preserved constantly in the greenhouse. In the beginning of the summer the leaves decay, after which they should be kept without water till autumn, when they begin to come up again.

Maranta bicolor.

No. 921.

MARANTA BICOLOR.

Class. Order.
MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant plant is a native of Brazil, and has lately been introduced: we received it from our excellent friend R. Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill. It flowers during the summer months, the blossoms opening a few at a time, and continuing in succession for a long while; but the principal beauty in this species, as well as in the M. Zebrina, is in the leaves; in both, these far surpass the flowers, being marked with blended colours of peculiar richness. It must be constantly preserved in the stove, and is increased by dividing the roots: the soil should be rich loam, mixed with a portion of peat.

In beginning a new year, it is not unusual to lay down plans and schemes, few indeed of which perhaps ever yield the happiness we expect from them. It would not be thus, if we followed the advice of a wise and pious writer. Let those, said he, who "would live a pleasant life, draw near

to God, and by faith behold Him, and by love adhere to Him, and take a view of His infinite goodness, and all His perfections; and behold Him in His wondrous works, and then break forth into His cheerful praises, and they shall taste such pleasures as the earth affordeth not."

No. 922.

E. Boys del.

Persoonia flexifolia.

No. 922.

PERSOONIA FLEXIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the South Coast of New Holland, and lately introduced into this country. It was first discovered by Mr. Brown, and by him described in his excellent dissertation on the Proteaceæ, in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

It is a low bushy plant with numerous slender branches, flowering in the summer. Like the rest of this genus, (as far as known) it is difficult to propagate, cuttings rooting very reluctantly, and seeds have not yet been produced here.

It must be kept in a greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth.

I Boys del!

Jasione perennis.

No. 923.

JASIONE PERENNIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a pretty herbaceous plant, a native of the South of Europe. It is moderately hardy, and flowers from June to September. The colour is very pleasing. It may be cultivated either in a pot or in a border, in any good soil, and is increased by seeds, or by separating the roots.

Cactus speciosissimus

No. 924.

CACTUS SPECIOSISSIMUS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This superb plant is a native of Mexico. It was received in 1815 from Paris, having been obtained there from Spain.

The blossoms, which for magnificence are scarcely equalled by any plant at present known, are usually produced in the summer, each lasting three or four days open.

The plant succeeds very well in a warm greenhouse, and should have little water during the winter season. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, which should be potted in rich loam, mixed with a small portion of decayed morter.

Habenaria blephariglottis.

No. 925.

HABENARIA BLEPHARIGLOTTIS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

A native of North America, from Canada to Carolina. It is a singularly delicate flower, of the purest white: our plant was received from Philadelphia in the winter, and flowered in the month of July.

Like the rest of this genus it is difficult to cultivate: we have hitherto preserved it in a shady situation, potted in vegetable earth and peat: in the winter it will be needful to shelter it in a cold frame. It can scarcely be expected to admit of propagation in this country.

Erica carnula.

No. 926.

ERICA CARNIULA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1810. It flowers from July to October, and is a very delicate and beautiful species. Its growth is slender, and it is more susceptible of injury in its leaves from damp, or confined air, than the generality of the heaths, on which account particular care should be taken to place it in an airy situation in the greenhouse, as well in summer as in winter. It may be increased by cuttings, and must be potted in sandy peat earth.

Cymbidium lancifolium.

No. 927.

CYMBIDIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

Native of India, whence it was received some years since by our excellent friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool, who kindly communicated it to us, and in August last it flowered here.

It is necessary to preserve it in the stove, and to give it a soil composed of vegetable earth and peat. It seems to increase very slowly by offsets.

Styrax officinale.

No. 928.

STYRAX OFFICINALE.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is the plant which produces the Gum Storax, an article formerly much used in medicine. It is a native of Syria and the Levant, also of Greece, and has been long naturalized in the neighbourhood of Tivoli; it is supposed to have been cultivated by Adrian, at his villa there, and thus became established, as he was known to have introduced many rare plants into his garden.

With us it is rather tender, needing protection in hard frost: it flourishes against a wall, in which situation there is yet remaining a fine specimen in the Chelsea garden, planted seventy or eighty years ago, by Miller.

It flowers in August, and is increased with difficulty by layers, which require two or three years to strike; they may be potted in loam and peat.

№ 929

Orobus hirsutus.

G.C. del.

No. 929.

OROBUS HIRSUTUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of Thrace; it was found also by Sibthorp on Parnassus, Hæmus, and the Sphaciotic mountains of Crete. It has lately been introduced, and is a moderately hardy perennial. The flowers are elegant, and are produced in the beginning of the summer: they are frequently succeeded by ripe seeds, by which it is readily increased. It will thrive in any good soil, either potted or in the border.

Spigelia marilandica.

G.C. fecit

No. 930.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This is a North American plant, growing from Maryland to Carolina, in rich dry situations, according to Elliott. We have succeeded best in preserving it in a cold frame in winter, and placing it in the green-house in summer to flower, which in such a situation it will do in great perfection. It may be increased by separating the roots in the spring: the soil should be sandy peat, and great care should be taken to defend it from the slugs, which eagerly devour it while in a young state.

The whole plant is said to be a useful remedy for worms in children.

No. 931

Neottia spiralis.

G.C. fecit

No. 931.

NEOTTIA SPIRALIS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

A native of various parts of Europe, in grassy open pastures: Gerarde, who has given a neat figure of it, found it in several places near London, as at Islington, Barn Elms, and upon a common heath, near Stepney. All such places have been so changed since his days, that it would be in vain to seek for this plant now in any of them.

It flowers in September, and the blossoms have an agreeable scent. We have kept it in a pot, in peat and vegetable earth, and placed it in the shade during the summer, which seems to suit it pretty well.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis *lutea*.

No. 932.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS *lutea.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

The different varieties of this splendid plant are much cultivated for their beauty in India and China: from the latter country our present subject was lately introduced by the Horticultural Society, through which liberal and excellent institution it was communicated to us, and flowered in the month of July, continuing successively till the winter. Like the other kinds, it requires the heat of a moderate stove, to which it will not fail to become a very distinguished ornament.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat earth.

T. Boys. del.

Fuchsia coccinea.

No. 933.

FUCHSIA COCCINEA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Native of Chili. This elegant plant has long been a favourite in most gardens and houses in this country. It was introduced about 1788, and flowers in great profusion during the summer and autumn.

It is of easy culture, and readily increased by cuttings, which has rendered it sufficiently common. It is usually kept in the greenhouse, but in sheltered situations bears the winter very well in the open air. The soil should be light loam.

N° 934

Fuchsia . gracilis.

No. 934.

FUCHSIA GRACILIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA*.

....

This fine plant has lately been raised from Mexican seeds at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, from whence, by the kindness of our friend Mr. M'Nab, we received plants of it in August last, one of which has been flowering during the whole of the autumn. It appears to thrive in the greenhouse, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be rich loam.

№ 935

Gardenia amœna.

E. C. del.

No. 935.

GARDENIA AMŒNA.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

When our worthy friend Dr. Sims published this plant in 1817, its native country was not ascertained: we have since raised some of it from seeds received from the interior of Africa, some distance from the Cape. It seems to require the stove, and flowers in the latter part of the summer. It may be increased slowly by cuttings, which should be potted in loam and peat soil.

The rich deep green leaves are a fine contrast to the delicacy of its flowers, which are very fragrant. In fact, the whole plant possesses attractions which ought to make it agreeable and to excite our thankfulness, for, as has been well observed, "It is a great part of a Christian's daily business to see and admire God in His works, and to use them as steps to ascend by unto Himself."

No. 936

Cymbidium dependens.

No. 936.

CYMBIDIUM DEPENDENS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This extremely curious plant we believe to be a native of China. It flowered with us in July last. The scape is very slender, and hangs down, bearing six or seven flowers of most singular form. One of the petals is turned back in an unusual way, and the labellum is of a very extraordinary construction. More accurate investigation will perhaps cause another generic name to be assigned to this wonderful plant: in the meantime it may be classed with Cymbidium, with which it appears to harmonize more than any other genus that we are acquainted with.

It must be kept in the stove, and potted in vegetable earth and moss. We have not yet succeeded in multiplying it, but in time it will probably admit of having the roots separated.

No. 937

Oxylobium cordifolium.

G.C. fecit.

No. 937.

OXYLOBIUM CORDIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, where it was first discovered by Sir Joseph Banks. We raised it from seeds received about the year 1807. It is a pretty little plant; its lively red flowers adorn the greenhouse during the summer months, and are sometimes succeeded by ripe seeds, by which, or by cuttings, it is readily increased. The soil should be sandy peat and loam.

Gela lanceolata.

No. 938.

GELA LANCEOLATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Cochin China, first discovered by Loureiro, and named by him in his Flora of that interesting country. It has been lately introduced into England, and is a handsome branching shrub with fragrant shining leaves, flowering freely at various seasons.

It must be preserved in the stove, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be a mixture of loam and peat.

Erica bergiana.

I Boys del. *G.L. sc.*

No. 939.

ERICA BERGIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was first introduced by Mr. A. Hove, who supplied us with seeds of it about the year 1790. It flowers in the beginning of the summer, and is a very pleasing little kind. It increases readily by cuttings, which is an advantage, as it ought frequently to be renewed, being (with us at least) not very long-lived. It should be potted in sandy peat, and kept in any airy greenhouse.

N. 940

Anemone halleri.

G. C. fecit

No. 940.

ANEMONE HALLERI.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

This plant received its specific name in honour of the illustrious Albert Haller, who found it in the valley of St. Nicholas, in the upper Vallais. It has also been gathered in Dauphiny, in the Piedmontese mountains, and in the eastern Pyrenees. With us it is quite hardy, perennial, and flowers in April. It may be increased by seeds, which should be obtained from its native places, being rarely produced here. It thrives very well in a pot in light loamy soil.

No. 941

Stapelia divaricata.

No. 941.

STAPELIA DIVARICATA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the deserts near the Cape of Good Hope. It was introduced in 1800. The herbage is more slender than in most of the genus, and the branches straggling and twisted.

It must be kept in a warm greenhouse, with little or no water during the winter, but in summer requires a moderate allowance. It flowers during the autumnal months, and is increased by cuttings, which should be planted in light loam, with a mixture of decayed morter.

Calceolaria rugosa.

No. 942.

CALCEOLARIA RUGOSA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Chili, forming one of a very numerous genus, the flowers of which are extremely curious. As far as hitherto known, they appear to be all natives of South America, which may now be expected to yield a rich supply of new plants, for a long time to come. This was introduced by the Horticultural Society, from whom we received our plant. By some, it is called annual, but it rather appears to be shrubby, though probably not very long-lived. It may be increased by seeds, or by cuttings, and should be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and potted in light loam.

T. Boys. del.

Allium sub-hirsutum.

No. 943.

ALLIUM SUBHIRSUTUM.

Class. | Order.
HEXANDRIA | *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This has been found throughout the south of Europe; also in Barbary, and at the Cape of Good Hope. The bulbs are small; they produce their flowers in May; these are of a pure and dazzling white, and may be considered the most beautiful of this numerous family. It is easily preserved in a pot, with a slight shelter, or in mild winters remains very well out of doors. The soil should be sandy loam. It increases rapidly by offsets.

No. 944

Liatris scariosa

No. 944.

LIATRIS SCARIOSA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*ÆQUALIS.*

Native of North America, growing in mountain meadows from Virginia to Carolina, introduced a few years since. It flowers with us in September and October. It requires a little shelter in winter, and may be preserved very well in a cold frame.

The soil should be loam and peat. It may be propagated slowly by cutting the roots, which are tuberous: this operation should be performed in the spring.

Boys. del.

Erica prægnans.

No. 945.

ERICA PRÆGNANS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1798. It is a magnificent kind: the blossoms resemble those of the E ventricosa, but are much larger, as is the whole plant. With good management, it will attain the height of five or six feet, when at the season of its flowering, which is June and July: it makes a splendid figure.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse.

No. 946

Hedera capitata.

G. Cl del.

No. 946.

HEDERA CAPITATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the West Indies. It was cultivated by the Marchioness of Rockingham, in whose garden, at Hillingdon, it flowered in 1787. By Willdenow, and some other authors, it is classed with Aralia, but in the edition of Linnæus, by Roemer and Schultes, it has been incorporated with Hedera, following Sir James Smith, and Swartz.

Its foliage is handsome, and it is very well worthy of a place in the stove, which is necessary for its preservation.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.

No. 947.

CYRTANTHUS OBLIQUUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape, said to have been first sent to this country by Mr. Masson, in 1774. It is now frequently brought over in collections of bulbs, and is a very shewy plant. It must be kept in the greenhouse, and flowers during the summer months; producing its blossoms more regularly than the greater part of the large African bulbs do in this country.

It should be potted in sandy peat and loam, requiring a rather large pot, with a good supply of water, during the growing season, and little or none at other times.

T. Boys, del. Geranium argenteum. G. C. sc.

No. 948.

GERANIUM ARGENTEUM.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

Native of Mount Baldus; also of the South of France, Piedmont, and Carinthia, on mountains. We raised it in 1792, from seeds received from our excellent friend, Baron Von Zois. We have cultivated it since that period, increasing it by seeds, which often ripen here; during the whole of the time, we have never observed the least variation in its flowers or leaves.

It succeeds best in a small pot, in light loam, and is not subject to injury, unless it be from too much wet.

No. 949

Pleurothallis racemiflora.

No. 949.

PLEUROTHALLIS RACEMIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This is a native of Jamaica, growing on trees. The stems are numerous, from one to six inches in length, each having one joint, where it ends in an oblong leaf; which is tapering at the base, and rounder at the upper end. At the base of the leaf, from a spathe nearly an inch long, proceeds the flower stem, which is naked for six inches, having several reed-like joints. The raceme is more than six inches in length, containing thirty or forty flowers, all hanging downwards, and of a very delicate form and texture. Our plant bore near twenty flower stems, which were in perfection in the month of September. It requires the stove, and may be increased by separating the roots. It should be planted in soil composed of sawdust, moss, and sand; and the surface covered with moss in a growing state, which seems to suit this curious tribe of plants better than any thing we have yet discovered.

Houstonia cœrulea.

G. C. fecit

No. 950.

HOUSTONIA CŒRULEA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This genus was named in honour of Dr. W. Houstoun, an active correspondent of Miller, whom he supplied with many seeds from the West Indies and the Spanish Main: he died in Jamaica, in 1733.

It is a pretty little plant, a native of Virginia, and other parts of North America; being rather tender, it succeeds best preserved in the greenhouse, where it will produce its lively flowers nearly through the summer. It may be increased by separating the roots, and should be potted in loam and peat, and have a good supply of water.

The return of the spring now draws near, and already the earliest flowers are beginning to cheer us with their welcome reappearance. The All-gracious Creator forgets not our wants, nor does He withhold His kind supplies either of providence or of grace. "For as the earth bringeth forth

her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to bring forth, so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations."

Erica mammosa *pallida*.

F. Loddiges del.

No. 951.

ERICA MAMMOSA *pallida*.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was raised from seeds sent from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1793. It flowers in the autumnal months, and is a pleasing variety, although not so splendid as the deep red kind. It requires keeping in an airy greenhouse. The soil should be sandy peat, and it is readily propagated by cuttings.

No. 952

J. Boys del.

Goodyera tesselata.

No. 952.

GOODYERA TESSELATA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* — Order. *MONANDRIA.*

A native of the colder parts of North America. We received plants of it from New York and Philadelphia, in 1824, and many of them flowered in August and September. It appears to be the Helleborine palustris radice repente tesselatis foliis of Morison, Sect. 12, Tab. 11, No. 10. The leaves are beautifully marked, and remain during the whole of the winter: at this season the plants should be preserved in a cold frame, and in summer ought to be placed in a shady situation. We have found them to succeed very well in small pots planted in rich black peat earth, mixed with a portion of sawdust.

No. 953

Hypericum canariense.

No. 953.

HYPERICUM CANARIENSE.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of the Canary islands. It is recorded by Miller to have been cultivated in 1699 by the Duchess of Beaufort. He also says that it grows to six or seven feet in height, but our plants rarely exceed two. The flowers are gay, and come out late in the summer, lasting long. It must be sheltered in the greenhouse during winter, and may be multiplied by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

No. 904

Kennedia rubicunda

No. 954.

KENNEDIA RUBICUNDA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of New South Wales: it was introduced in 1788, being among the very first articles which were brought from thence. It is a handsome flowering climber of *free growth*, and not at all tender, requiring only the *common* greenhouse protection, and thriving best if planted in a border, without a pot.

It flowers abundantly in spring and summer, and increases either by seeds, which often ripen here, or by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

No. 935

Lobelia siphilitica.

No. 955.

LOBELIA SIPHILITICA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of North America, growing in low grounds, on the banks of rivers, and near springs, from New York to Carolina. It is said to have been introduced into England in 1665. It is herbaceous and quite hardy, producing its fine flowers in the latter part of the summer. It may either be kept in a pot or in the full ground, in which latter case it will grow to upwards of three feet high. The soil should be rich loam, and it ought to be well watered in dry seasons. It is easily increased by dividing the roots in the spring, or by seeds.

Cortusa matthioli.

No. 956.

CORTUSA MATTHIOLI.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was named in honour of Cortusus, a professor of Botany at Padua, in the sixteenth century, by the celebrated Matthiolus, who eulogyzes him as one of the best of men. There is a good figure of the plant in his Commentary on Dioscorides, with a long description, which assigns numberless medical virtues to it. It is a native of Austria, Italy, and Siberia, growing in moist and shady places on mountains. It is recorded to have been cultivated by Gerarde, in his garden, but has never been plentiful. With us it thrives pretty well in pots, in sandy peat mixed with vegetable earth: it bears the cold of our climate, and may be increased by separating the roots. The flowers, which are produced in the spring, are eminently beautiful in colour and pleasing in form. "The more we study the works of God, the more must we become aware, that they are not to be com-

prehended, and that no understanding is capable of embracing them in its view. His omnipotence is inconceivable. His omnipresence immeasurable. His intelligence inscrutable. We lose ourselves in the contemplation of them, and stand at a pause with our thoughts: and after all our pondering, must close with this humble confession, O the depth of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out!"

Erinus lychnidea.

No. 957.

ERINUS LYCHNIDEA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately introduced. It flowers in April and May. The blossoms remain nearly closed during the day, and open in the evening: they have an unpleasant scent.

It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and appears to be a short-lived plant. It may be increased by seeds or cuttings, and should be potted in light sandy loam.

Calanthe veratrifolia.

No. 958.

CALANTHE VERATRIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

Native of Amboyna, and other islands in India. Rumphius, who has given a figure and description of it, by the name of Flos triplicatus, vol. vi. p. 115, pl. 52, fig. 2, informs us that it is found, but not plentifully, in mountain woods, particularly where the ground is covered with fallen leaves, growing among ferns in moist black earth, with the roots mostly on the surface. He says it is difficult to keep in gardens.

It has lately been brought to this country, and thrives pretty well in the stove planted in vegetable earth. It increases slowly by dividing the root. Our specimen had a stem nearly three feet high: the flowers were very numerous: they began to open in August, and continued two months: they are of a most pure and delicate white, extremely beautiful.

No. 959

Aster blandus.

No. 959.

ASTER BLANDUS.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *SUPERFLUA.*

....

This is a native of North America: it has been introduced a few years since, and flowers plentifully in September: the blossoms are very shewy. It is herbaceous and quite hardy, easily kept either in a pot or in a border, where it will grow more vigorously. It may be propagated by dividing the root, and will grow in any garden soil.

No. 960

Styrax lævigatum

No. 960.

STYRAX LÆVIGATUM.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Virginia and Carolina, growing in swamps: it was introduced in 1765, and is tolerably hardy. We find it to grow well, nailed to a wall in a sunny aspect, where it reaches the height of seven or eight feet, and flowers very prettily in the latter part of the summer and autumn. Seeds have also been formed, but not matured with us.

It may be increased by layers, or by seeds which must be obtained from its native places of growth. The soil should be peat and loam.

N° 961

Helonias bullata

No. 961.

HELONIAS BULLATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of North America: it is a beautiful herbaceous plant, which retains its leaves all the year, and flowers in April. It is perfectly hardy, growing very well either in a pot or in the border in peat soil. It may be increased by dividing its roots. The flowers last a considerable time: the stems are from six inches to a foot or more in height.

Erica triceps.

No. 962.

ERICA TRICEPS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1800, by Mr. Hibbert. It is a bushy short growing sort, with bright green foliage, and flowers in the autumnal months. Its treatment is as usual for this family, requiring the greenhouse protection. It must be potted in sandy peat soil, and will increase by cuttings.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis *variegata*

No. 963.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS *variegata.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

This plant has been lately introduced from China, where its numerous varieties are much cultivated. It requires the stove heat, and flowers almost perpetually. It is readily increased by cuttings, which should be potted in loam and peat earth.

Its blossoms are beautiful, and give us another instance of the goodness of our gracious Creator. And "does God not show Himself to all as a Father, in the wonders of His creation, in the wonders of our being, preservation and support? Has He not, in a more especial manner, revealed Himself to us as a Father in the sublime wonders of His word, in the unsearchable riches of Christ, and the perpetual gift of the Holy Spirit? Does He not show Himself our Father, if, when we have done evil, He withholds His chastening hand; if when we have sinned, He still bears with us; if when we are deaf to His call, He repeats it;

if when we delay, He waits for us; if when we repent, He pardons us; if when we return, He receives us; if when in danger, He preserves us from falling; and if, when we fall, He raises us?"

T. Boys. del. Anemone thalictroides.

No. 964.

ANEMONE THALICTROIDES.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

....

Native of North America, growing from Canada to Virginia. *It was cultivated* by Miller in 1768, and was known *to Plukenet,* who has given a small figure of it *Pl. 106.*

It is a slender and delicate little plant, and flowers with us in April and May. It is hardy enough to bear the winter without protection, but requires a little shelter in our sharp springs to bring it into *fine flower,* which is the case with many of *the American plants.** It may be increased *by offsets, and should* be planted in a mixture of peat *earth and loam,* either in pots or in the border.

Ixora crocata

No. 965.

IXORA CROCATA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is said to be a native of China; it has been lately introduced, and flowers copiously even in a small state. Like the other species, it is an ornamental and shewy plant. It requires the stove, and may be propagated by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat. While in a young state, the plants receive much benefit by being placed in a hot bed during the summer months.

No. 966

T. Boys, del.

Jasminum revolutum.

No. 966.

JASMINUM REVOLUTUM.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Northern parts of India, in mountainous districts; hence it very well supports the cold of our country, into which it was introduced about 1812. It is a vigorous species, and flowers for a long time during summer and autumn, when it is very shewy. It will thrive in any soil, and increase readily by cuttings.

№ 967.

T. Boys. del. Cymbidium aloifolium. G.C. sc

No. 967.

CYMBIDIUM ALOIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

We received this plant about the year 1790 from China, where several varieties of it are cultivated. It grows also in India on trees, especially, according to Rheed. Hort. Malab. v. 12. 17. t. 8., on those of the Nux vomica.

With us it requires the stove, and flowers sparingly. It should be potted in vegetable earth, covered with growing moss, and ought to have a good deal of water. It increases itself without difficulty by separation.

T. Boys. del.

Marsdenia suaveolens.

No. 968.

MARSDENIA SUAVEOLENS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

A native of New Holland, where it was first discovered by Mr. R. Brown, who named it.

It is a pretty little climbing plant, with neat smooth leaves, and its flowers diffuse an agreeable fragrance, coming out in long continued succession, during the summer and autumn. It should be kept in a warm greenhouse during the whole year, and may be increased by cuttings, which should be potted in sandy peat earth.

T. Boys, del. Erinus alpinus. sc.

No. 969.

ERINUS ALPINUS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Native of mountains in Switzerland and France: it is a pretty little herbaceous plant, very fit for rock work. It grows well on an old wall, as may be seen at the Chelsea Physic Garden, where it has probably fixed itself ever since the days of Philip Miller. It is quite hardy with respect to cold, but when kept in a pot is subject to decay, from the effects of too much wet.

No. 970.

Hypoxis scabra.

No. 970.

HYPOXIS SCABRA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence we received it in 1823: it flowers during the latter part of summer.

The root is shaggy and large, near two inches in diameter: the leaves are numerous, broad at the base, striate, and tapering to a long slender point: they are very rough at the edges and under the midrib.

The scape is flattened: it is nearly the length of the leaves, and bears three to five flowers, which open successively.

It requires the greenhouse, and thrives in sandy peat soil, but has not yet increased with us.

Solanum seaforthianum.

No. 971.

SOLANUM SEAFORTHIANUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the West Indies or South America; it was introduced in 1804, by the late Lord Seaforth. It is a pretty climbing plant for the hothouse, easily cultivated, and flowering in the autumnal season. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be rich loam.

No. 2.

Erica cubica.

No. 972.

ERICA CUBICA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a neat growing low bushy sort, a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in the year 1800. The flowers are elegant and lively: they are produced in the spring and summer.

It must be preserved in an airy green-house, and potted in sandy peat earth. It will propagate without much difficulty by cuttings.

No. 973.

T Boys del.

Euphorbia salicifolia.

No. 973.

EUPHORBIA SALICIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Hungary: it was introduced about the year 1804. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing about a foot in height, and flowering during the summer season.

It will increase by dividing the roots in the spring, and thrives very well either in a pot or in the full ground, in loamy soil.

Pultenæa stricta

No. 974.

PULTENÆA STRICTA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Van Diemen's Island, introduced about the year 1812. It grows about two feet high, flowering plentifully in the spring, and may be propagated by cuttings or seeds. The soil should be sandy peat. The blossoms are extremely beautiful, and the plant deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory.

Trixeuris falcata.

No. 975.

TRIZEUXIS FALCATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Trinidad, whence we received it, in 1823, through the kindness of His Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford. It flowers in summer, and must be preserved at all times in the stove, and potted in sawdust, moss, and sand.

Though not a splendid plant, its flowers are exceedingly interesting, especially when viewed through a magnifier. Many, indeed, of the works of the Almighty, are so minute, that our unassisted powers of vision are not able to observe their curious and diversified forms. In such the skill and wisdom of God are displayed, as well as in His larger works, for all things which He has created show forth His power, and invite our grateful admiration.

Lilium Philadelphicum

No. 976.

LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

· · · · · · · ·

This is from North America: it grows, according to Pursh, in woods and meadows from Canada to Virginia. It was sent by John Bartram to Miller, in 1757, but has always been scarce in this country.

It flowers in July, the stems usually being about two feet in height: the blossoms are very beautiful. It should be planted in sandy peat earth, and increases slowly by offsets separated from the bulb. Being rather delicate, it is best to preserve it in a cold frame in the winter.

No. 977

Panax aculeata

No. 977.

PANAX ACULEATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*DIŒCIA.*

A native of China, introduced in 1773 by Dr. Fothergill. It is a straggling shrubby plant, with smooth green leaves and prickly stalks. It flowered with us in the month of January. It is necessary to preserve it in the stove. It may be propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.

No. 978.

Melanthium junceum.

No. 978.

MELANTHIUM JUNCEUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced about the year 1788. It has a small bulbous root, from which arise slender rush-like leaves and flower stems about a foot in height, producing their pleasing blossoms in spring and summer. It should be kept in the greenhouse, and increases itself by offsets: the soil should be sandy peat.

J. Boys del.

Mitchella repens

No. 979.

MITCHELLA REPENS.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of North America in shady places, on rocks, and round the roots of trees, from Canada to Georgia. We have frequently picked it out of moss, in which plants from those countries had been packed. It is a small creeping plant with white flowers, which are but seldom produced. It retains its leaves all the year, and increases by putting out roots at the joints. The soil should be peat, and in the winter it is well to give it the shelter of a cold frame; but during the summer it ought to be placed in the shade.

Kaempferia galanga.

No. 980.

KÆMPFERIA GALANGA.

Class. *MONANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This genus was named by Linnæus in commemoration of the celebrated Kæmpfer, so well known by his travels in Persia, Japan, &c. Our present species is a native of India: it was found by Kæmpfer in a cultivated state in Japan. Linnæus has given an elegant figure of it in his Hortus Cliffortianus.

It requires the stove, and may be increased by offsets, which should be planted in rich loam.

T. Boys. del. Astragalus monspessulanus. G.C. sc.

No. 981.

ASTRAGALUS MONSPESSULANUS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA*.

....

A native of mountains in Switzerland and the South of France. It was introduced into this country in 1776. It is a hardy perennial, of short growth, and in the summer produces beautiful flowers, which are partially concealed by its thick foliage.

We formerly cultivated a white variety of this plant. It is also noticed by Decandolle, in his splendid monograph on this family. It flourishes best in the full ground, in a somewhat dry situation, and can only be increased by seeds, which frequently ripen in this country.

Epipactis latifolia.

No. 982.

EPIPACTIS LATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

A native of cool shady mountain woods throughout Europe. It flowers in the summer: the stem is usually a foot or rather more in height: the blossoms are curious, and have a dingy appearance. It may be cultivated tolerably well in a pot, in vegetable earth, placed in the shade, and sometimes increases itself by offsets.

N° 983.

Erica longiflora.

G. C. fecit

No. 983.

ERICA LONGIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1802. It is a rather tall loose branching plant, and flowers in the summer. It requires the shelter of an airy greenhouse, and is not difficult to propagate by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

No. 354

Melastoma corymbosa.

G. C. fecit

No. 984.

MELASTOMA CORYMBOSA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

Native of Sierra Leone, whence it was brought to this country by the celebrated Swedish botanist, Dr. Adam Afzelius, in 1793. It is one of the most elegant of this genus, growing from one to two feet high, and flowering abundantly in summer and autumn.

It requires the stove, and is readily increased by cuttings or by separating the root: the soil should be peat and loam.

Lilium longiflorum.

No. 985.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of China: it was introduced by the Horticultural Society, of whom we received it. It flowers in the beginning of summer: the stems are a foot and upwards in height, the blossoms large and shewy, and the plant moderately hardy. It may be propagated by offsets and scales of the bulb, and should be planted in a mixture of peat earth and loam.

Epidendrum elongatum

No. 986.

EPIDENDRUM ELONGATUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

Native of the West Indies: it was introduced in 1798 by Mr. Woodford, who received it from Dr. Anderson, of St. Vincent. Its stems are from two to three feet in height, and it is almost perpetually flowering, new spikes being produced from the same scape after the former flowers have gone off: this is not unusual in this class of plants.

It requires to be kept at all times in the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth, covered over with growing moss, in which the roots flourish. It may be increased without difficulty by separating the roots.

Clematis campaniflora.

G.L. fecit

No. 987.

CLEMATIS CAMPANIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

A native of Portugal, first described by Brotero, who found it in hedges, by the road from Oporto to Coimbra.

It is a climbing plant, growing to the height of eight feet or more, with many branches, towards the extremities of which the flowers are produced: with us they come out in the latter part of the summer; they are very delicate, of a clear purplish white.

The plant endures our climate very well on a wall, and will sometimes ripen its seeds, by which, or by layers, it may be increased, and flourishes in any garden soil.

No. 988.

Punica nana.

G. C. fecit

No. 988.

PUNICA NANA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

••••••••

This is said to be a native of the West Indies; we received some of it from Jamaica, many years since, and have also obtained its seeds from Carolina, but perhaps in neither case was the plant indigenous to those countries. It increases by cuttings, and loves a rich loamy soil. We find it hardy enough to stand our climate against a sunny wall, in the open air, though perhaps it is a safer way to keep it in a greenhouse or conservatory, where it will be a great ornament by its beautiful flowers, a succession of which during the autumnal months render it a very desirable plant. We are not acquainted with its fruit, but the flowering so much more freely than the common pomegranate, gives it a decided preference to that. It has indeed been supposed by some to be only a variety of diminutive growth; if so, it probably came originally from the East. The pome-

granate is mentioned very early in the sacred writings, and was probably cultivated in Egypt and Canaan for its fruit as well as flowers.

"The Maker of the world has every where associated agreeableness with utility. He forms all things as perfectly pleasing as if ornament were their only design, and at the same time as exceedingly beneficial as if usefulness was their sole intention. How greatly ought such views to raise our conceptions of the Creator's infinite kindness towards the human race!"

No 989

Cerbera laurifolia.

No. 989.

CERBERA LAURIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant is supposed to be a native of India: we have had it in cultivation for several years. It flowers during the spring and summer. The leaves are of a glossy and beautiful green: the plant is of low bushy growth.

We have found it rather difficult to increase, but have sometimes succeeded by layers.

It requires the stove heat, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.

Prescotia plantaginifolia

No. 990.

PRESCOTIA PLANTAGINIFOLIA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This genus was named by Mr. Lindley, after Mr. Prescot, of St. Petersburg. It is a native of Rio Janeiro, where it was discovered in 1822 by Mr. John Forbes, the excellent collector of the Horticultural Society, who afterwards met his death on a journey in the interior of Eastern Africa, sincerely lamented by every one who knew any thing of him.

We received our plant from the Society. It flowered during the winter season. The flower stem was about two feet in height. We have found it easily cultivated in the stove, potted in vegetable soil, mixed with sand. It may be increased sparingly, by separating the roots.

J. Loddiges. del. Erica lactiflora. G.C. sc.

No. 991.

ERICA LACTIFLORA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape, whence it was introduced a few years since: it is a dwarf species, with small slender leaves, and very delicate milk white flowers, which are produced in March and April.

It requires the protection of a well-aired greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings, which strike root without much difficulty. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 222

ors. del.

Cyclamen hederæfolium.

No. 992.

CYCLAMEN HEDERÆFOLIUM.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

Native of Greece, Italy, and Switzerland, growing in fissures of rocks in shady situations.

It is an elegant plant, with us requiring the greenhouse, which it adorns exceedingly about the month of April, its flowering season. It sometimes produces perfect seeds, by which alone it can be multiplied. The soil should be sandy peat.

Renealmia grandiflora

No. 993.

RENEALMIA GRANDIFLORA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *TRIANDRIA.*

....

This genus is named by Mr. Brown in honour of P. Renealmus, a Physician at Blois, who published a work on plants in 1611, and was the first author who paid any attention to the number, situation, and properties of the stamens in flowers. The Renealmia of Linnæus has nothing to do with this, being no more than Alpinia. Our present plant is a native of New Zealand, and will probably become naturalized to our climate. The leaves are about a foot in length, the flower stems half as long. The blossoms are of the most delicate white; they come out in succession in spring, and usually produce seeds, by which, as also by dividing the roots, it may be increased. The soil should be sandy peat.

Hovea longifolia.

No. 994.

HOVEA LONGIFOLIA.

Class. Order.
DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

A native of New South Wales, introduced a few years since. It flowers in March: the blossoms are of a delicate pale blue, and very pretty. It requires the greenhouse, and has hitherto been only increased by seed, which must be obtained from its native place of growth, as it has not been perfected in this country. The soil should be sandy peat and loam.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis *rubra*

No. 995.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS—*rubra.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This, as well as the other varieties of this magnificent plant, is much cultivated in China, and has been introduced many years since into this country. It flowers with proper treatment almost the whole of the year. We have a specimen planted in the ground and trained to the back wall of a stove, which presents a perpetual display of its superb blossoms.

In India, the flowers are used by the natives, to decorate their houses and temples, and some of the Europeans there (not much in proof of their superior taste) call it the shoe plant, and use these beautiful flowers to rub over their dirty shoes instead of blacking.

It is readily increased by cuttings, and flourishes in rich loam with a little peat.

Anthericum aloides.

G.C.sc.

No. 996.

ANTHERICUM ALOOIDES.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, long since introduced, having been figured by Dillenius in the Hortus Elthamensis. It is a greenhouse plant, requiring but little room, and no particular care. It flowers during the summer and autumn. It may be increased by offsets, and should be potted in light loam.

Borronia serrulata.

No. 997.

BORONIA SERRULATA.

Class. OCTANDRIA   Order. MONOGYNIA.

....

This was first described by Sir James Smith, who has enumerated ten species, all natives of New Holland, of which the present is but the second that has been hitherto introduced. It is an elegant branching plant, flowering most copiously in the spring, and continuing long in beauty. The blossoms are fragrant, though we could not distinguish any resemblance to the scent of the Rose, which Sir James ascribes to them. The leaves are also aromatic,

It requires the greenhouse, to which it promises to become a fine ornament. It may be propagated slowly by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

N° 198.

T... del.

Helonias læta

No. 998.

HELONIAS LÆTA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

A native of North America, growing in shady rich soils in Virginia and Carolina. The root, which is a small bulb, is used in some places to destroy flies, by bruising and mixing it with honey.

It endures our winters pretty well, and may be kept in a pot or planted in the ground in peat earth. It flowers in July: the stems are usually a foot in height, and the flowers last a long time.

No. 999.

DORSTENIA ARIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*DIANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Brazil, and has lately been introduced by the Horticultural Society. It flowered with us in March, and, like the others of this genus, is extremely curious.

It requires the heat of the stove at all seasons, and sometimes increases itself by offsets, which should be potted in loam and peat soil.

del.

Polygala attenuata

No. 1000.

POLYGALA ATTENUATA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has lately been introduced. It is a moderate sized shrub, with loose branches; at the ends of which the flowers are produced, usually in the spring: they are very ornamental, and continue long in beauty.

The plant requires the protection of a greenhouse: it may be propagated, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

In closing the tenth volume, which completes our first series of 1000 subjects, we beg to express our obligations to those kind friends whose liberal patronage has encouraged us to go on in our humble exertions. We have endeavoured to pourtray some small portion of the wonderful works of our great and glorious Creator, and, cheered by the approbation which we have met with, we propose to commence

another series. Looking around, we behold new and interesting articles each day increasing. Hitherto the Lord has mercifully helped us; therefore will we "yet speak of the glorious honour of His Majesty, and of His wondrous works. The Lord is gracious, and full of compassion, slow to anger, and of great mercy. The Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works."

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W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

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